

slages, as each position occupied is immediately fortified. "This explains the slowness of our advance, which is, nevertheless, characterized each day by fresh local successes.

"Second: In the region of Nancy and southern Woivre, since the beginning of the campaign this section between Metz, on the German side and Toul and Verdun, on the French side, has not been the theatre of important operations.

"Third: In the direction of the Meuse, between Verdun and Mezieres, it will be remembered that the French forces took the offensive in the beginning toward Longwy, Neufchateau and Paliseul. The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longuyon have been able to check the enemy's army under the command of the German Crown Prince.

"In the regions of Neufchateau and Paliseul, on the other hand, certain of our troops have received partial checks, which obliged them to retire upon the Meuse, without having their organization broken up. This retiring movement has compelled the forces operating in the neighborhood of Spincourt to withdraw also toward the Meuse.

"During the last few days the enemy has endeavored to spread out from the Meuse with considerable forces, but by a vigorous counter offensive they were repelled with very great losses. In the meantime fresh forces of Germans advanced to the district of Rocroy (in Ardennes), marching in the direction of Rethel. Now a general action is taking place between the Meuse and Rethel, and it is still impossible to see definitely the issue of this.

ALLIES FORCED TO RETREAT.

"Fourth (operations in the North)—The French and British originally took up positions in the Dinant and Charleroi country and at Mons. They endured several repulses, and the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Givet, upon our flank, compelled our troops to retire.

"The Germans seek continually to move toward the west. It was under these conditions that our English allies, attacked by the enemy in greatly superior numbers in the region of Lecateau and Cambrai, have withdrawn toward the south at the moment that our forces were operating in the district of Avesnes and Chimay. The retiring movement was prolonged during several days.

"In the meantime a general battle took place in the region of St. Quentin and Vervins, and at the same time in the Mam-Perronnes district. This battle was marked by an important success by our right, where we have thrown back the Prussian guard and the 10th Army Corps into the Oise.

"Owing to the progress of the German right wing, where our adversaries have united their best corps, we have had to mark a new retirement.

"On our right, after partial checks, we have taken the offensive, and the enemy is retiring before us. In the centre we have had alternative checks and successes, but a general action is now being fought.

"On our left, by a series of circumstances which turned in favor of the Germans, and despite lucky counter attacks, the Anglo-French forces were obliged to give way. As yet our armies, notwithstanding a few incontestable checks, remain intact.

"The morale of our troops is excellent, in spite of considerable losses, which are being rapidly filled from regimental depots."

Ambassador Herrick to Stay in Paris Even If Germans Come

Paris, Sept. 1.—In reply to a question whether the United States Embassy would leave Paris in the event of the investment of the city by the Germans, Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, said:

"The American Embassy will remain here. My government offered me the choice of returning to the United States or remaining here. I chose to remain because many Americans will be here who will need not only my support but my protection."

When reminded of the difficulty that attached to and the dangers involved in distinguishing Americans from English, Mr. Herrick said: "Perhaps there will be danger, but, after all, we have only one life to give, and how better can a life be given than in the faithful discharge of one's duty?"

The American cruiser Tennessee, on Mr. Herrick's request, is expected to arrive at Havre to-day, there to be held in readiness for use as a ferry between Havre and Falmouth for taking Americans out of the danger zone.

Asquith Rebukes "The Times"; Threatens Drastic Measures

London, Aug. 31.—Premier Asquith publicly reprimanded "The Times" in the House of Commons to-day for having published the dispatch which created such excitement throughout England on Sunday.

"The publication of this dispatch," said the Premier, "seems to me a regrettable exception to the patriotic reticence which the press as a whole has shown up to the present, and I trust it will not recur."

Mr. Asquith opposed the suggestion to allow correspondents to go to the front, but admitted that the public was entitled to prompt and authentic information as to what was happening there, and said that arrangements were being made which he hoped would prove adequate.

Reverting to "The Times" dispatch the Premier said: "It may become necessary to ask the House to pass some drastic legislation, which I shall be very loath to propose until the urgency becomes extreme."

"The Times," which is controlled by Lord Northcliffe, printed a dispatch on Sunday from Amiens, France, in which the correspondent took a very pessimistic view of the situation from the viewpoint of the allies.

"The Evening News," another of Lord Northcliffe's newspapers, on August 8 was obliged to publish an abject apology, after being denounced in the House of Commons for publishing a story of a naval battle on the North Sea which had not taken place.

Antwerp City of Darkness; Fights Rise in Food Prices

By J. DE GRUYTER.

[Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard"] Antwerp, Aug. 31.—Stringent measures have been taken in Antwerp to insure perfect darkness. No light of any kind which can be seen from the outside is allowed in the houses. Blinds and curtains, both in front and at back, are closely drawn. Printing offices have to work by candle light. Pitch darkness reigns in the streets at night, and those forced to be out stumble against each other as they grope their way along.

To prevent a prohibitive rise in the cost of food all shopkeepers have been ordered to display a list of prices charged in such a position that all who pass can see it from the outside. Communication with Malines has been restored and all the fugitives from that town have been ordered to return.

DELAY IN CABLES.

Owing to "interruptions on the land lines on the coast of England" there was a great delay in cable matter last night.

GERMAN AIRMAN TELLS OF THRILLING FLIGHT

Dares Hail of Shot and Shell in Spying Out the Enemy's Positions in Early Morning Trip Over the Border.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 31.—The following letter from a German military aviator to his parents is printed in a recent issue of the "Brendenburger Zeitung": "Last Saturday night, while our company still lay in garrison, I received orders to start on a flight into the enemy's country at daybreak the following morning. The assignment was as follows: From the garrison over the French fortress into France, thence westward to Maas to spy out the land for the French lines of communication, and to fly back, the entire distance being 300 kilometres.

"By way of preparation maps of the whole region were minutely studied till midnight. Next morning at cock crow our machine scooted across the city square, then rose and headed westerly, and in half an hour had reached an altitude of 1,200 metres above the town. Then we headed for the French border. Immediately my observer, a first lieutenant, called my attention to little black puffs of smoke, and I knew at once we were being fired at by hostile artillery. So we climbed to 2,000 metres.

"Next we noticed that three of the enemy's aeroplanes were pursuing us, but soon we outdistanced and lost sight of them. Later we heard that two of the enemy's aeroplanes had been brought down by our artillery. Both hands of one of the pilots were said to have been blown away by a shot.

"With a threefold hurrah we now flew over the border toward a battlefield of the war of 1870-71, which we reached without any further untoward incidents. Here we noticed long columns of troops marching from the south toward the northeast. We circled around the place and then started toward Maas.

"We were now continually fired on. I saw, among other things, how a battalion of infantry stopped in the street and aimed at us. Silently and quietly we sat in our tube and wondered what would happen next. Suddenly I noticed a faint quivering throughout the whole aeroplane. That was all. As I saw later, one of the planes had four holes made by rifle bullets, but without changing our course on we flew."

German Armored Autos with Scythes Clear Own Paths

London, Aug. 31.—Arno Dosch, a correspondent of the magazine, "The World's Work," who went into Belgium some days ago, arrived in London to-day from Brussels, which he left last Thursday. He said that John T. McCutcheon, of Chicago; Irvin Cobb, of New York, and Mr. Hanson, of "The Chicago News," were safe in Brussels when he left. Referring to the military situation in Belgium, Mr. Dosch said:

"The German auto trucks are a marvel. Equipped with scythes they mow right through hedges and wire fences, if the roads do not suit the drivers. These trucks are heavily armored and they are able to resist anything except artillery fire. They enable the German forces to make forty miles a day. The number of these trucks seems unlimited.

"It is estimated that 300,000 German troops have made their way through Brussels, and that 400,000 moved south of Brussels. The troops which passed through Brussels were later engaged with the British forces. Only a small detachment of Germans was left in the Belgian capital.

"I have no personal knowledge of the German atrocities reported from Belgium," Mr. Dosch went on, "and I am inclined to discredit most of these stories. The Germans also tell many stories of Belgian atrocities, most of which I believe. In some cases Belgian boys and old men undoubtedly fired on German soldiers from buildings. This was the case in Brussels and elsewhere, and the men in the buildings from which shots were fired were in some cases executed. I know of no women or children being killed because they were found in these buildings.

"From what I have heard I believe the Germans have wedged into the allies, and that they are not keeping a straight front to the enemy. The line of fighting from Namur south has been a zigzag, and nothing like what many strategists have guessed.

"Louvain is a pitiful ruin. I came through that city on my way out from Belgium. Only the big cathedral was visible above the smoke, and that may have gone later. I was unable to go to that section of Louvain where the American colleges, maintained by American bishops, are located, but I heard that they had displayed the American flag and had been spared. "I had no opportunity to learn of the events which preceded the destruction of Louvain. The loss of this city is universally mourned in Belgium."

Washington, Aug. 31.—The German Embassy to-day received the following wireless message from the Berlin Foreign Office, dealing with the burning of Louvain by the Germans:

"A Rotterdam newspaper correspondent was an eyewitness of the perfidious attack of the population of Louvain on the German troops. Snipers shot with mitrailleuses. They killed an officer of the General Staff, who was found with his throat cut. In Longwy machines were found for making dum-dum cartridges."

American Baroness Held To Be Foe Because of German Marriage

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 31.—Baroness von Hutten, an author, formerly Miss Riddle, of Erie, Penn., is in a peculiar predicament here.

She married a German, and thus assumed German citizenship, but obtained a divorce six years ago, and since then has been living in England. She has never made any effort to resume American citizenship, believing that the decree of the court in Munich which granted the divorce returned her American citizenship to her.

This is not so, and now she is compelled to register with the British police as an alien enemy, the British government treating her as a German.

Under the regulations which are applied to all alien enemies here, she is prohibited from moving more than five miles from home without police permission and must each day report to the police. She has endeavored to procure relief through the American Embassy, but there learned that the British government's attitude was wholly right.

It appears that about the only thing she can do is to assume British citizenship or return to America and obtain permission to resume her American citizenship. It is embarrassing to her, but the police, understanding her situation, are as kind as they can be in their treatment, but are compelled strictly to observe the regulations.

Foreigners Safe in Brussels, American Minister Cables

Washington, Aug. 31.—Americans and all other foreigners are safe in Brussels, according to a message received to-day from Brand Whitlock, American Minister.

Minister Whitlock's message was relayed from Berlin, a route by which, he reports, he is now able to communicate with the State Department, as a special military wire from Brussels to Berlin has been placed at the disposal of the American and Spanish legations.

Mr. Whitlock reported that the German occupation of Brussels was completed by General von Luetwitz, that a civil government was being established and that excellent order prevailed.

Bryan Touched by Message from Churchill to Von Tirpitz

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Aug. 31.—A spirit of humanity to man is reflected in a message from the head of the British Navy to the head of the German Navy, which was transmitted to-day through the Department of State, informing the latter of the safety of his son.

The message, which was from Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, to Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine, was as follows:

"Your son has been saved and has not been wounded."

Secretary Bryan made public the dispatch with the comment: "There is something noble in the spirit." The message was sent to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, who will convey it to Admiral von Tirpitz.

FIRE ON JAPANESE DESTROYER ASHORE

Germans Send Eight Shots Into Vessel Grounded Near Tsing-Tau.

FORTS AND SHIPS IN BATTLE, IT IS THOUGHT

Ambassadors of Kaiser and Austrian Emperor Leave Tokio for Washington.

Tsing-Tau, Aug. 31.—A Japanese torpedo boat destroyer went ashore on Lien-Tau Island in a fog last night. When the fog cleared this morning the Tsing-Tau batteries attempted to shell the destroyer, but it proved to be beyond their range.

The German gunboat Jaguar, however, steamed out of the harbor and fired eight shots into the stranded warship, and returned unharmed by the other Japanese vessels that were blockading the port.

The Jaguar reported that the crew had abandoned the destroyer, which can be seen from Tsing-Tau breaking on the rocks. Four Japanese destroyers and one cruiser now form the blockading squadron.

Tai-Na, Aug. 31.—Cannonading was heard here at intervals throughout the day. It is believed that the Tsing-Tau forts are engaged with the vessels of the Japanese blockading fleet. Tai-Na is a Chinese town of the fourth class, ten miles northeast of the boundary of the Kiaochow leased territory. The name is written also Tai-No and Chi-No.

Peking, Aug. 31.—Information has been received here that Ta-Chien, a small island outside of Kiaochow Bay, has been occupied by the Japanese. The German fortifications of Tsing-Tau front on Kiaochow Bay.

Tokio, Aug. 31.—Count von Rex, the German Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by forty Germans and Austrians, has sailed for the United States on board the steamer Minnesota. Baron Muller von Szentgyorgy, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, left on the steamer Manchuria.

The destination of both ambassadors is Washington. The approaches to the two steamers were guarded when the diplomats went on board, and their departure was not attended by any untoward circumstances.

The birthday of the Emperor of



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ans, has sailed for the United States on board the steamer Minnesota. Baron Muller von Szentgyorgy, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, left on the steamer Manchuria.

Japan was celebrated to-day. A large procession of lantern-bearers visited the British, French and Russian embassies in Tokio, and the ovation was acknowledged by the ambassadors of the countries concerned. The street crowds throughout were orderly, the police acting as mere spectators. Announcement is made here that more than fifty Japanese are unlawfully detained in Germany. The Japanese government is protesting through the medium of another power.

ALL NONCONFORMISTS URGED TO TAKE ARMS

Sir William Robertson Nicoll Calls on Them to Fight for Great Britain in Its "Most Righteous and Necessary War."

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 1.—Sir William Robertson Nicoll, editor of "The British Weekly," issues the following appeal:

"I call on all Nonconformists who can fight to set down their names in this hour of crisis and to enlist without delay. That Nonconformists are neither cowardly nor incapable when called to righteous war the glorious name of Oliver Cromwell sufficiently attests. That this is a most righteous and necessary war is a proposition which cannot be contested, for it is a war that was none of our seeking.

"We strove for peace to the last minute, if not to the last second of the last hour, and we strove in vain. The contention was forced upon us. We went into this war because it involved the keeping of the most solemn and sacred obligations. We were bound by treaty. We went forth in the cause of smaller nations, and especially in the cause of Belgium, which has kept the truth with us so bravely.

"We entered the war because, as increasingly appears, it was a war against barbarism of the most evil and remorseless kind—a war for freedom, civilization and Christianity. Christian law has been treated by our opponents as of less than no account, and their code of conduct is infinitely baser than that of savages.

"We are now fighting for our very life as a nation. If we are subjugated by Germany we have no higher future before us than the life of a tributary province, harassed and humiliated at every point—a life so intolerable that death is infinitely to be preferred.

"In particular, this is a war for the people. They have seen it. They perceive that the very existence of democracy as it has flourished in this country is threatened with a death wound. If we could imagine war lords flushed with so stupendous a triumph as a prostrate Europe at their feet, no one would fail to see that the essential elements of an honorable, happy, self-respecting life would be at an end.

"We are fighting for our children, as our fathers fought for us. When this war is over and peace arrives, the world will enter on a day bright with promise for those who are to follow us. The result of this world war may depend on a very slight preponderance of force on either side.

"Every man who can fight is wanted, and wanted at once. Hitherto there has been no attempt to drive the people, because it is felt that they can be led, and that when the issues are set clearly before them they will abhor as infinitely worse than death the stain of cowardice. For the order of the white feather there will soon be no room in our land."

LORD MILNER PREDICTS FOOD SHORTAGE IN 1915

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 1.—Timely warning to prepare against an inevitable shortage in the world's supply of foodstuffs is given by Lord Milner, who points out that, although the present harvest is abundant, an immense decrease in production in 1915 must result from the fact that all the able-bodied males of France, Germany, Austria and Russia are now engaged in fighting.

Of the 650,000,000 quarters of wheat and rye annually produced throughout the world, 350,000,000 come from these countries, and the other producing countries cannot possibly make up the deficiency. Lord Milner predicts that in the latter half of next year, if not before, all nations which live on wheat and rye will be competing fiercely for a share in the diminished supply.

70,000 British for Three Days Checked 200,000 Germans

Washington, Aug. 31.—Seventy thousand British troops for three days held in check two hundred thousand German troops until relieved by French reinforcements, according to information here to-day through neutral diplomats. The advice did not give the place of the battle.

Although the German forces broke through the British lines in many places, the English held their own until French reinforcements arrived and then retired in good order. Military experts of the allied forces were reported to have been greatly encouraged by the manner in which the British forces withstood the superior forces of the enemy.

The information came from Paris through diplomatic sources.

German Deserters Shot Down; Not Even Court Martialled

By J. DE GRUYTER.

[Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard."]

Maestricht, Holland, Aug. 31.—Very short shrift is granted German deserters. A professor of Leyden who returned to his own country shortly after the outbreak of the war states that near the Dutch frontier, three well-dressed Germans were requested to leave the train, and, without further preliminaries, were shot. They appeared to have been German deserters trying to reach Holland by train.

BELGIAN COMMISSION IN LONDON ON WAY HERE

Ministers Sent by King Albert to Tell the Truth About the German Atrocities Will See King George V To-day.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 31.—Bringing a message of thanks from King Albert to King George for what England has done for Belgium, the commission of high officials appointed to visit America and inform the people of the United States of the German atrocities, arrived here to-night. To-morrow at noon they will be received by the King and will then present the message from the King of the Belgians.

They will depart for America in a few days. Their plans are not fully made, but they will go to New York and thence to Washington. The mission is entirely official and the facts will be placed before the American government at Washington.

Although Belgium now contemplates no request for American action, the feeling is that, in view of America having declared her neutrality, this would be improper. There is, however, a secret hope that when the American government and the American people learn the full truth about what has happened in Belgium there will be a spontaneous outburst of indignation which may bring some definite results.

If it does not, the officials feel that merely laying bare their facts will have a splendid effect on the ultimate settlement at the end of the war. The members of the mission make no effort to conceal their intense indignation. They are unable to find words sufficient to express their bitter condemnation. The latest phase of German wrongdoing, coming after the Zeppelin exploit in Antwerp and the burning of Louvain and other cities, is the German seizure of hundreds of Belgian peasants and forcibly taking them to Germany, where they are forced to assist in harvesting.

Count de Lechtelvelde, secretary to the Belgian Prime Minister and now secretary of the American mission, commenting upon this phase, said to-night:

"It is a return to savagery. Our people are being made slaves, forced to work in German fields. It is what they did in the Dark Ages."

He said also that the story which the mission carries to America is horrible. He added: "The Belgians are not looking for sympathy, but want the full truth of the German atrocities known."

200 Aged Paupers Found Hiding in Cellar at Malines

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 31.—"The Daily Chronicle's" Antwerp correspondent, in course of a long message, describes a visit to Malines, wherein he says:

"On reaching the gates of Malines we first realized that all accounts of the recent events were grotesquely exaggerated. No doubt thousands of windows were smashed and a large number of houses, from sixty to eighty, nearly destroyed, but not a single public building had suffered substantially. The tower of Strombacht showed hardly any traces of bomb shells; only its large stained windows had been shattered. It was at once obvious that the moral effect had been out of all proportion to the material destruction, and the startling revelation was made that a city can be bombarded for three days with heavy artillery without any decisive result.

"As we moved through the town we found the streets deserted. I went down into some of the cellars, and on my way saw the most uncanny scene I have witnessed during these eventful weeks. Underground passages extended in every direction, and everywhere on the earthen floors and along the walls, oozing with moisture, I perceived through the darkness the shadows of about two hundred old men and women stretched on mattresses, shaking in all their limbs. They stared at me in a frenzy of terror.

"In vain did I try to reassure them. They only asked, 'Are they coming? Are they here? Are they coming to kill us?' As I passed along they gazed at me as the ghosts looked up at the shade of Dante in the circles of the Inferno. Confronted with this weird underground vision in an almshouse, I for the first time fully understood what was meant by the terror of the Teutons and why scores of thousands of refugees had fled from Malines."

GERMANS BRAG OF OUTWITTING BRITISH

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rome, Aug. 31.—Several German reservists from America have bragged that they evaded British surveillance at Gibraltar, pretending that they were Italian citizens. Thus they did not give their pledge not to fight against the Triple Entente.

NOTED AMERICANS ARRIVE IN LONDON

London, Sept. 1.—Among the Americans who reached London from the Continent yesterday were John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University; Edwin Anderson Alderman, president of the University of Virginia;

Richard Cleveland, son of ex-President Cleveland; Moore Gates, of Princeton; Henry S. Hall, jr., of Cambridge, Mass.; H. N. Arrowsmith, of Cambridge, and James Spratt, of Florida.

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